The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. (Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(Vol. II.) Thurſday, *June* 14, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 17.)

(For the New-Haven Gazette.)

REMARKS ON THE DOMESTIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(NUMBER I.)

TAXATION and FINANCE, have, in all governments, conſtituted the moſt delicate and embarraſſing branch of legiſlation. The legiſlator finds difficulty in aſſeſſing taxes upon ſubjects in juſt proportion; and the ſubject ſurrenders his property with reluctance: He is unwilling to part with his property, not merely becauſe he is attached to it, but becauſe he is jealous of his rights, and ſuppoſes it very poſſible that the money may be miſapplied, and even employed to rob him of ſome valuable privilege.

In countries where law is ſupported by a military force, and the ſubject cannot examine into the appropriation of public monies, he has no alternative—he muſt pay his taxes and be ſilent. But in America, where the ſubject claims the right of enquiring into the conduct of his rulers, it is neceſſary, not only that every meaſure ſhould *be* juſt, but that it ſhould *appear* ſo. It muſt be conſonant, not merely to received principles, but to the common ſenſe of the people and to their ideas of juſtice in their particular circumſtances.

The domeſtic debt of America conſtitutes a new example in the hiſtory of finance. It is a debt fairly contracted for value received; but in the depreciation of its evidences and the loſs of property to the firſt holders, ——in its effects upon induſtry, morals and the peace of government, it has perhaps no parallel nor precedent.

The certificates iſſued for money or ſervices, but particularly the latter, ſunk in the hands of the original holders, from *three* to *ſeven hundred per cent.* The poor creditors, who had little or no property but their certificates, were obliged to negociate them on the beſt terms they could; ——not generally without a loſs of three fourths of their juſt demands on the public. Theſe poor creditors might not hold more than half the amount of the public debt; and yet might be four fifths of the whole number of creditors. The loſs of property muſt be eſtimated by the number of loſers; it may not appear ſo great, compared with the whole debt, as when compared with the number and circumſtances of the ſufferers. The comparative wealth of the ſufferers muſt be conſidered, in eſtimating the loſſes, and the effect of ſuch loſſes upon ſociety. A man of a large eſtate may loſe a thouſand pounds by public delinquency—and yet this loſs might not produce one half the public calamity, that the loſs of one hundred would occaſion, when ſhared among ten men in indigent circumſtances.

For want of attention to theſe facts, people often expreſs ſome ſurpriſe at the uneaſineſs which prevails, with reſpect to the payment of taxes. They ſay that moſt of the debt is ſtill in the hands of the firſt creditors—this may be true, and yet the loſs of a ſmall part, ſhared among the greateſt number of creditors and thoſe of the poorer claſs, may create a general complaint.

(NUMBER II.)

BUT whatever be the cauſe or however juſt, the *fact* is, that in many ſtates there has been for two years, a general uneaſineſs. In very few ſtates, perhaps in none except Pennſylvania, has proviſion been made for paying the intereſt of the domeſtic debt. In Maſſachuſetts, a heavy tax laid for this purpoſe, produced an inſurrection; and altho' this was cruſhed, yet it may be relied on as a fact, that the oppoſition to the meaſure is more general than it was the laſt year.

If the debt can be paid on the plans generally propoſed, which correſpond with the ſyſtem, purſued in England, with the national debt, there is no doubt that this would be the moſt eligible method, as it is one that *has been practiſed*, and is well underſtood. But if the circumſtances of the debt are peculiar and novel—— if the temper of the people renders ſuch a ſyſtem impracticable in this country—if it is ſuppoſed that public injuſtice would be the conſequence of the adoption of ſuch a ſyſtem—we muſt conſider the debt of the United States as a debt *ſui generis*, and endeavour to deviſe ſome new mode of diſcharging it, which ſhall ſatisfy the body of people. It appears to me that both neceſſity and juſtice require that we ſhould conſider it in the laſt point of view.

I. In the firſt place, the mode of paying the original public creditors was ſingular. Foreign nations borrow money, and pay their troops in ſpecie. The payment of the officers and ſeamen of the Britiſh navy, at the cloſe of the laſt war, was an exception —and yet their certificates ſuffered a depreciation of only 25 per cent. But moſt of our creditors were paid in certificates, which ſunk inſtantly two, three, and even ſeven hundred per cent.

II. The loſſes by depreciation are not only much greater in America, than have ever been ſuffered in England, but they are more general. In England and other kingdoms, the riſe and fall of ſtocks are ſcarcely felt beyond the limits of the capital; but in America, the loſſes affect the community; as the creditors, eſpecially the poorer claſſes, which have ſuffered moſt, are ſcattered threugh the country, and ſpread their complaints among their neighbours.

III. The people of America more generally examine into the propriety of public meaſures, than the people of any other country. In other countries, an evil, or the cauſe of it, may paſs unnoticed—in

America, an exceſſive jealouſy keeps awake a ſpirit of enquiry—magnifies real evils, and creates imaginary ones.

IV. In foreign kingdoms, whoſe governments have acquired tone and ſtability, and are ſupported by armies, the people are incapable of reſiſting ordinary evils—In America, the people no ſooner feel an evil, than they reſiſt it; and if a large number join in the oppoſition, government has no means of compelling obedience. Other nations are governed by military force; but the Americans are to be ruled only by reaſoning, and a ſenſe of propriety.

With theſe circumſtances in view, it is preſumed that the debt of America is to be conſidered, on principles, different from thoſe which operate in ſyſtems of finance in other commercial nations. Experience at leaſt ſhould teach us this doctrine. Attempts have repeatedly been made in different ſtates to provide for the payment of the intereſt; but the people either feel or feign ſome injuries, which they ſeem determined to redreſs, before they will pay taxes on the propoſed ſyſtem.

(NUMBER III.)

THE popular objection againſt paying the intereſt of the certificates, is, that the original holders have alienated them at a *great diſcount*, and that the purchaſers have no right, in equity, to intereſt in ſpecie, on the nominal value.

Weak as this objection may appear to an European financier, or ſtockholder;—in America it has weight——it is a ſufficient argument againſt the payment of taxes, with a very large—and a very honeſt part of the people.

The objection is, at leaſt, plauſible, and merits, in our circumſtances, a candid conſideration.

For my own part, I lament that poverty, or rather, want of energy, in government, which firſt occaſioned a fall of the certificates: And even after their utmoſt depreciation, I ſhould have been happy to ſee the debt paid to the bearers of its evidences, without a popular murmur. But the murmurs are ſo general, that they evidence to my mind ſome real injury or grievance that merits attention. If the legiſlatures have not yet made ſufficient trial of their reaſoning and ſtrength, in attempting to provide for the payment of the debt, I wiſh to ſee the experiment repeated—for if the debt can be paid on the uſual plan, it ought to be done. But it appears very evident to an attentive obſerver, that the loſſes by depreciation have been ſo numerous and ſo diffuſed, that the people will not bear taxes to pay the ſame money to the purchaſers. I am convinced of this myſelf, and this conviction has prompted me to deviſe ſome ſcheme, juſt and practicable, to obviate the popular clamour againſt paying taxes.

But before I proceed to ſketch out a ſyſtem for this purpoſe, I would premiſe;

I. That the country has received the full value of the debt in money, proviſions or ſervices, and therefore ought to pay every ſhilling of it. The man who wiſhes to expunge the debt, muſt be an enemy to ſociety—he deſerves a gallows.

II. The circulation of a vaſt number of certificates of fluctuating value, is an injury to productive induſtry, to morals, and to a regular commerce. Speculation checks induſtry in proportion as it is profitable.—When a debt is funded, the greater the depreciation of its evidences, the more lucrative is ſpeculation, and the more deſtructive to agriculture, manufactures and commerce. While the diſcount is ſmall, and the profits of the funds are leſs than thoſe of other buſineſs, the ſtocks are no material injury to a nation. But when ſtocks are low and the intereſt paid, the injury is increaſed. An intereſt of 20 per cent. in the funds, would, in three or four years, almoſt ruin buſineſs. The fall of lands and decline of buſineſs in Pennſylvania, are a proof of this doctrine. During the profitable ſpeculations in England, at the cloſe of the war, lands ſunk in value, almoſt throughout the kingdom. It is ſaid indeed, that the fall of lands may be a public benefit; for it enables people to purchaſe cheap, and promotes the ſettlement of the country. To ſuch trifling as this it is neceſſary only to remark, that the wealth and proſperity of a country are aſcertained by the improvements of land, and by population and productive employments; and not by the cheapneſs of land, or the quantities acquired by individuals.

(The remainder (containing ſeven Numbers) ſhall appear in future papers.)

LONDON.

The ſum paid by this country for German Carcaſes, at 30l. each, is ſaid to have amounted, on the laſt ſettlement, to 471,000l. At this rate, there were not leſs than 15,700 head of this ſpecies ſlaughtered during the American war; and yet the number of Germans employed on that occaſion was much inferiour to that of our own countrymen. The above ſum, added to the fortune of the Princeſs Amelia falling into the hands of her nephew, will enable the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel to cope with any Prince of the Empire for perſonal riches.

By letters from Conſtantinople, dated the 3d of November, we learn, that on that day the cannon at the gates of the Seraglio were fired, to announce the melancholy news of the death of the beloved Sultan and ſovereign Abdul Hamid; ſincerely regreted by the whole empire, for the care and regard he had for his ſubjects in general, and for the peace for which his reign has been noted ——His highneſs has never enjoyed a good ſtate of health, owing to a violent diſorder in the ſtomach, which often attacked him. He has left behind him 1200 favourites whom he particularly diſtinguiſhed, excluſive of the Sultanas and the Prince Selim, who is preſumptive heir to the throne.

In April 1782, a Laſcar Indian engaged as cook on board a veſſel bound from England to the coaſt of Guinea, upon a trading voyage, particularly for ſlaves. After trading a few weeks upon the coaſt, the captain came on board one day, and having an altercation with his Laſcar cook, ordered the mate to ſet him immediately on ſhore, with his cheſt and cloaths. This cruel ſentence was inſtantly executed—the wretched Laſcar was hurried into the boat, and landed on one of the Plantain iſlands. This iſland was inhabited ſolely by ſavages, who were, however, under the government of a negro, who had been a conſiderable time in England, and had erected a fort here, for the purpoſe of defending his people from the ſavages of the continent, upon whom he made frequent depredations by carrying off the people, and ſelling them into ſlavery. The Laſcar well knew, that death or ſlavery muſt be his fate. For ſeveral nights he wandered on the iſland, hiding himſelf in the day. On the ninth day the continental ſavages made a deſcent upon the iſland in great numbers, attacked the fort, and having carried it, put the commander to death, with every creature found in his garriſon, and all the other inhabitants on the iſland able to bear arms. The Laſcar, during this confuſion, ſeized a canoe, and truſting himſelf to the mercy of the ſea, departed from the iſland; and hunger compelling him to land upon the continent, he was there diſcovered by a party of thirty ſavages, who tied his hands behind his back, and marched him fourteen miles to one of their villages. Here a conſultation was held upon his fate. It was propoſed to put him to death, but one of the ſavages diſcovering that his hair was like their own, they reſolved to ſell him for a ſlave. For this purpoſe he was

carried to the coaſt, and ſold to the captain of a Weſt-India trader, and by him again ſold to the captain of a Liverpool veſſel, who brought him back to England, where he is now ſuing for juſtice.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman employed in the ſurveying department in the Weſtern Country, dated Fort Pitt, April 19

"I have kept an account of the flat-bottomed boats that I have ſeen paſs down the river, bound to Kentucke, ſince the firſt of March, and have got already upwards of 500 ſome of them had 3 and 4 families on board, and 15 or 20 children."

The Canton, Capt. Truxton, arrived on Sunday laſt from Canton, in China, which place place ſhe left on the 3d of January. She appears to be well freighted, and, notwithſtanding the ſeveral late arrivals from India, at New-York, the cargo is calculated to afford a conſiderable profit to the different adventurers,—A report is circulating that two ſailors have been left in the hand of civil power, in order to be puniſhed for a mutinous diſpoſition which they endeavoured to excite amongſt the crew: this circumſtance is perhaps ſufficiently intereſting, to require a public explanation,—that on the one hand the example may be held up to the whole marine profeſſion, and on the other, that the ſtate may be accurately informed for what cauſe ſhe will probably be deprived of two of her citizens.

A gentleman walking in Arch ſtreet, and remarking that his ſight was ſo ſtrong and accurate that he could diſcern the ſmalleſt object at the greateſt diſtance, added, pointing to the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, "I can at this moment *ſee* a fly upon the extreme point of the ſteeple." His companion, aſtoniſhed at ſo bold an aſſertion, ſeemed to liſten attentively and obſerved that though he laboured under a defect in his vision, yet that was amply compenſated by the quickneſs of another ſenſe, "for ſays he, though I do not ſee the fly move, yet I can *hear* it walk perfectly well."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Newport, Rhode-Iſland, to his friend in this city.

"Your obſervations on the ſtate of our government, are truly juſt, and all the hopes I have, are that they will conduct in ſuch a way that the other ſtates, for their ſafety, will be obliged to take the government from us, and divide it.

"We have for the two laſt weeks been hard at work, with intent, if poſſible, to make a change of men and meaſures, but I am ſory to ſay it is without effect.

"The laſt year's tranſactions are ſo agreeable to the people in the country, that they have carried all before them, ſo that the ſame members are in again; and the paper money, which is eight for one, will continue a tender till public and private debts are paid, and then it will run out as old continental money did.

"Such is my ſituation, that I wiſh myſelf out of the government, and any where would be agreeable, ſo as I might with my flock and little property be ſafe from villains; for I aſſure you I am very uneaſy.

"Our election is now over, and I muſt do the majority ſo much credit as to ſay they have been uniform throughout the ſeſſion; their buſineſs is done in conventions, without conſulting the members from Providence, and this town. In ſhort they have put out every honeſt man that was in office; the judges of the Superior Court are villains of the firſt ſtamp; and ſo they are down to the loweſt office.

"The Members from Providence and this town brought on the queſtion, Whether they would ſend members to the convention at Philadelphia, or not? It paſſed the Lower houſe by a majority of two; and when brought before the Upper Houſe, there was a majority of two to one againſt ſending them—therefore we ſhall not be repreſented, and, I ſuppoſe, finally, be put out of the union.

"Our country Deputies are determined to ruin the trading part of the ſtate; and, I much fear, they will accompliſh their end."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Price, dated London Jan. 26, 1787, to a Correſpondent in this city.

"The news-papers which you ſent me were very acceptable to me; the eſſays and information which they contained have contributed towards gratifying a curioſity which I am always feeling with reſpect to the affairs of the United States.

"Your federal government is a point of great difficulty and importance, which I find ſtill remains unſettled. I dread the thoughts of ſuch a diviſion of the States into three confederacies, as you ſay has been talked of. It is pity that ſome general controuling power cannot be eſtabliſhed of ſufficient vigour to decide diſputes, to regulate commerce, to prevent war—and to conſtitute a Union, that ſhal have weight and credit. At preſent the power of congreſs in Europe, is an object of deriſion, rather than reſpect, at the ſame time, that the tumults in New-England, the weakneſs of Congreſs, the difficulties and ſufferings of many of the ſtates, and the knavery of Rhode-Iſland Legiſlature, form ſubjects of triumph in this country.

"The concluſion is, that you are falling to pieces, and will ſoon repent your independence. But the hope of the friends of virtue and liberty is (to borrow an expreſſion from your letter,) that whereas the kingdoms of Europe have travelled to tranquility through ſeas of BLOOD, the United States are traveling to a degree of tranquility and liberty that will make them an example to the world, *only* through ſeas of BLUNDERS. God grant this may prove the truth!"

Perhaps this city affords the moſt ſtriking picture that has been exhibited for ages. Here, at the ſame moment, the collective wiſdom of the continent deliberates upon the extenſive politics of the confederated empire, an epiſcopal convention clears and diſtributes the ſtreams of religion throughout the American world, and thoſe veterans whoſe valour and perſeverance accompliſhed a mighty revolution, are once more aſſembled to recognize their fellowſhip in arms, and to communicate to their diſtreſſed brethren the bleſſings of peace.

A few days ago in Third-ſtreet a young cox-comb who had made too free with the bottle, having daggered after a lady of delicate dreſs and ſhape, for ſome diſtance, at length laid hold of her hand, and peeping under her large hat, told her that he did not like her ſo well before as behind, but notwithſtanding, he would be glad of the favour of a kiſs; to which the lady replied, "with all my heart, Sir if you will do me the favour to kiſs the part you like beſt."

A journeyman taylor who lately arrived from Ireland, was tried at the city court for ſtealing a waiſtcoat, that had been left with his maſter; and the evidence for the proſecution being cloſed, he prefaced his defence by obſerving, that it did not depend upon any detail of facts, but upon a point of law, ariſing from a cuſtom as old as the cuſtom of merchants. He then diſclaimed all idea of theft upon the occaſion, and concluded by proteſting to the court, that he had only taken the waiſtcoat by way of CABBAGE, according to the cuſtom of tailors.

It is ſaid that our venerable Preſident entertains conſiderable doubt reſpecting the authority of human law to inflict, in any caſe, the puniſhment of death. This ſentiment may be fortunate for the unhappy negroes upon whom that dreadful ſentence was lately pronounced.

ELIZABETH-TOWN May 30.

By accounts brought in the ſloop Charles, Captain White, arrived on Monday from Norfolk, Virginia, we are informed, that a Spaniſh veſſel had put into that port in diſtreſs, having on board Sixty Thouſand Dollars, deſtined for Baltimore, Maaryland, and there to purchaſe veſſels and load flour for the Spaniſh ports.

Accounts from Laurens county, Ninety-ſix diſtrict, ſtate of South-Carolina, of April 25 ſay :—That the wife of Thomas Rogers, of Little-River diſtrict, was delivered of four children, viz. on Monday evening the 16th, the firſt was born; on Wedneſday evening the ſecond was born, and in the courſe of the night the two others; three of which were ſons and the other a daughter. One of the ſons was born dead; the other children are all likely to do well. The mother appears to be as well as can poſſibly be expected.

ALEXANDRIA, May 25.

A correſpondent mentions, "that on Tueſday laſt ſailed the ſhip Elizabeth, captain Stonehouſe, with 600 hogſheads of Tobacco, from Maryland Quantico, for Bourdeaux.

NEW-YORK, May 28.

By a letter from Peterſburg of the 17th inſtant, we are informed there has been a very ſevere gale of wind off the Capes, and many veſſels are drove on ſhore, and others have ſuffered conſiderably.

The Grand Turk, from Canton in China, is arrived at Salem, after a paſſage of ſixty-five days from the Cape of Good-Hope ——left there a brig from Baltimore, and another from Boſton.

MAY 31.

The following gentlemen are returned as repreſentatives for the city and county of New-York, to ſerve in the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of New-York for the enſuing year.———viz: David Brooks, Nicholas Bayard, Richard Varick, Julian Verplanck, Richard Harriſon, Nicholas Low, Comfort Sands, Daniel Neven, and Evert Baneker, eſquires.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Favourite, capt. Coupar, after a paſſage of ſix weeks from London.

In the Favourite came paſſengers, Mr. Allen, Mr. Harriſon, Mr. Prichard, Mr. Whittle, Mr. Oudenarde, Mrs. Holden and two daughters, and Mrs. M'Kimmey and two daughters.

Captain Coupar left London the 10th, and the land the 17th of April.

Capt. Coupar has brought papers to the ninth of April, but neither the papers, nor the private letters received in this city (to far as our information reaches) contain any thing of a public nature that is very intereſting.

The ſhip Betſy, Capt. M'Keever from Dublin, loaded with bale goods and coal, bound to this port, was caſt away ten miles to the ſouthward of Egg-harbour, about the 16th inſtant. Two of the crew were loſt, but the chief of the cargo ſaved.

By a gentleman from Waſhington, we are informed that Shays, and a number of his officers, are at Salem in that county, —that they are treated with the greateſt reſpect, by the inhabitants, who ſeem in general inclined to favour that party.

BON MOT.

SOME time ſince as the ingenious Miſs ——— was dining with Mr. ——— the moſt arrant of all modern coxcombs: the latter being ſeated oppoſite to her, obſerved by way of compliment, "There ſits a little bit of a heaven at the head of the table." "True ſir," retorts the lady, "and we know what place is oppoſite. *Vive le Bagatelle.*

PROVIDENCE, May 19.

Since printing the laſt page of this day's gazette, we find that the ſtate of Connecticut has appointed delegates to the Federal Convention———Strange to tell! this devoted ſtate alone will be unrepreſented in that auguſt aſſembly!

BOSTON, May 31.

YESTERDAY being the laſt Wedneſday in May, the Gentlemen returned to ſerve as Senators and Repreſentatives in General Court, met at the State-Houſe in this town, agreeably to the Conſtitution, and took the oaths and ſubſcribed the declaration required, before the Governour and Council for the time being, who then withdrew. The Senate made choice of the hon. SAMUEL ADAMS eſq. for their preſident; and the Houſe of Repreſentatives choſe the hon. JAMES WARREN, eſq. for their Speaker; and being again joined by the Governour and Council (who were eſcorted to the State-Houſe by the company of Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. BRADFORD) they proceeded to the old brick meeting-houſe where a ſermon well adapted to the occaſion was delivered by the Rev. Mr. LYMAN, of Hatfield, from Rom. xiii. 4. *For he is the miniſter of God to thee for good.*

In the afternoon the two branches of the General Court again met; and the Senate having examined the returns of the votes for Senators and Counſellors, they informed the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that there were a number of vacancies, by reaſon of deficiencies in the elections; whereupon the two Houſes met in convention, to fill up the vacancies, according to the Conſtitution; and after filling up one for the county of Suffolk, they adjourned to this day, to complete the remainder.

June 4

On Saturday laſt the whole legiſlative body met in convention, and made choice of the following gentlemen as

COUNSELLORS.

Hon. William Phillips, Nathan Cuſhing, Jonathan Greenleaf, Edward Cutts, Cotton Tufts, Joſeph B. Varnum, Elijah Dwight, Oliver Phelps, and Samuel Curtis, Eſquires.

A Liſt of SENATORS.

COUNTY of SUFFOLK.

Honourable Samuel Adams,*
William Phillips,*
Cotton Tufts,*
*Stephen Metcalf, eſq.
Elijah Dunbar, eſq.
Benjamin Auſtin jun. eſq.

COUNTY of ESSEX.

Hon. Aaron Wood,
Benjamin Goodhue,*
Peter Coffin, eſquires
* Triſtram Dalton eſq.
* Stephen Choate eſq.
* Jonathan Greenleaf eſq.

COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.

Hon. Ebenezer Bridge,
Joſeph B Varnum,*
Iſaac Stearns, eſquires
* Joſeph Holmer eſq.
Walter M'Farland eſq.

COUNTY of HAMPSHIRE.

Hon. Caleb Strong, eſquire*
* Oliver Phelps eſq.
John Haſtings eſq.
David Snead eſq.

COUNTY of PLYMOUTH.

Hon. Nathan Mitchel, eſquire.
* Nathan Cuſhing eſq.
* Charles Turner eſq.

COUNTY of BARNSTABLE.

Hon. Thomas Smith, eſquire.

COUNTY of BRISTOL.
Hon. Abraham White,
Penuel Biſhop,
Holden Slocum, eſquire.
COUNTY of YORK.
* Edward Cutts eſq.
Triſtram Jordon eſq.
DUKES COUNTY & NANTUCKET.
Mathew Mayhew eſq.
COUNTY of Worceſter.
Hon. Abel Wilder,*
Jonathan Grout,
Samuel Curtis, eſquires.
Amos Singletary eſq.
* Seth Waſhburn eſq.
COUNTY of CUMBERLAND.
Hon. Joſiah Thatcher, eſquire.*
COUNTY of LINCOLN.
Hon. Samuel Thompſon, eſquire.
COUNTY of BERKSHIRE.
Hon. Thompſon J. Skinner,*
Elijah Dwight, eſquire.*

(Thoſe Names which have not this mark [*], were not of the Senate the laſt Year.

REPRESENTATIVES.

By the Returns from the ſeveral Towns, it appears that the following Gentlemen are choſen to repreſent them the enſuing year, viz.

Boſton, Hon Caleb Davis, Hon. Samuel A. Otis, Thomas Dawes, * Charles Jarvis, Samuel Breck, John Coffin Jones, Eſquires, and * Mr. John Winthrop.
Roxbury, Thomas Clarke, and * John Read Eſquires.
Dorcheſter. James Bowdoin, jun. Eſq.
Milton, * Hon. James Warren, Eſq.
Braintree, Col. Ebenezer Thayer, jun.
Weymouth, * Col. Aſa White.
Hingham, Capt. Theophilus Cuſhing.
Dedham, Mr. Nathaniel Kingſbury.
Medfield, * Capt. John Baxter, jun.
Stoughton, * Elijah Dunbar, Eſq. and Col. Frederick Pope.
Sharon, * Mr. Benjamin Randell.
Bellingham, * Lieut. Aron Holbrook.
Medway, * Mr. Moſes Richardſon, jun.
Wrentham, * Mr. John Whiting.
Brookline, Mr. John Godddard.
Needham, * Mr. Robert Fuller, jun.
Walpole, * Mr. Enoch Ellis.
Franklin, * Capt. Thomas Bacon.

COUNTY of ESSEX.

Salem, Mr. Richard Ward, Mr. Ebenezer Beckford, * Richard Manning, and * Edward Pulling, Eſquires.
Danvers, * Hon. Samuel Holten, Eſq.
Ipſwich, * John Manning, and John Patch, Eſquires.
Newbury, * Mr. Nathaniel Amory.
Newbury-Port, * Hon. Jona Greenleaf and * Theophilus Parſons, Eſquires.
Marblehead, * Hon. Azor Orne, Eſq. Jona Glover, Eſq. * Col. Thomas R. Gerry, and Mr. Burrill Divereux.
Lynn and Lynnfield, John Carnes, Eſq.
Andover. * Mr. Peter Oſgood, jun.
Beverly, Larkin Thorndike, Eſq. and Mr. Joſeph Wood.
Rowley, Capt. Thomas Mighill.
Saliſbury, Mr. Joſeph March.
Haverhill, * Mr. Iſaac Oſgood.
Glouceſter, * Capt. William Pearſon.
Topsfield, * Mr. Thomas Emerſon.
Almſbury, * Capt. John Bernard.
Bradford, * Daniel Thurſton, Eſquire
Methuen, * Capt. Ebenezer Carlton.
Boxford, * Mr. Nathan Andrews.

COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.

Cambridge, * Stephen Dana, Eſq.
Watertown, * Dr. Marſhall Spring.
Woburn, * Mr. Timothy Winn.
Concord, * Mr. Iſaac Hubbard.
Newton, * Capt Edward Fuller.
Reading, * Mr. William Flint
Marlborough, Col. Edward Barnes
Billerica, * William Thompſon, Eſq.
Framingham, Major Jonathan Hale.
Lexington, * Mr Joſeph Symonds.
Chelmsford, * Major John Minot.
Sherburne, * Deacon William Tucker.
Sudbury, * William Rice, Eſq.
Malden, * Capt Benjamin Blaney.
Weſton, * Capt. Iſaac Jones.
Medford, * Mr. James Wyman.
Stow and Boxborough, * Dr. C. Whitman.
Hopkinton, Capt. Walter McFarland.
Weſtford, * Deacon Samuel Fletcher.
Waltham, * Mr Abner Sanderſon.
Pepperell, * Mr. Joſeph Heald.
Townſend, * Capt. Daniel Adams.
Dracut, * Parker Varnum, Eſq.
Bedford, * Mr John Webber.
Holliſton, * Samuel Park, Eſq.
Acton and Carliſle, * Mr Thomas Noyes.
Lincoln, * Hon. Eleazer Brooks, Eſq.
Wilmington, * Capt. John Harnden.
Tewkſbury, * Deacon Ezra Kindell.
Littleton, * Lieut. Samuel Read.
Eaſt Sudbury, * Mr. Phineas Gleaſon.

COUNTY of HAMPSHIRE.

Springfield, Samuel Lyman, Eſq.
Long-Meadow, * Mr William Stebbins.
Wilbraham, Capt. Phineas Stebbins
Northampton and Eaſtampton, Mr. Benjamin Sheldon and * Col. William Lyman.
Hadley, Capt. Oliver Smith.
South Hadley, * Hon. Noah Goodman, Eſquire
Amherſt, * Mr. Daniel Cooly.
Hatfield, * Mr. Benjamin Smith.
Whately, * Mr. Joſiah Allis.
Williamſburgh, Mr. William Bodman.
Weſtfield, Mr. Samuel Fowler, and * John Ingerſol, Eſq.
Greenfield, David Snead Eſq.
Shelburne, * Lieut. Robert Wilſon.
Conway, Lieut. Robert Hamilton.
Sunderland, * Mr. Giles Hubbard.
Northfield, * Capt. Eliſha Hunt.
Brimfield, Capt. Joſeph Browning.
Pelham, * Lieut. Joſeph Packard.
Blandford, * Deacon Robert Blair.
New-Salem, * Lieut. Ezekiel Kellogg, Jun.
Belchertown, * Deacon Joſeph Smith.
Colraine, Col. Hugh Mc Clalien.
Athfield, * Mr. Chiliab Smith, jun.
Worthington, * Mr. Johnathan Brewſter.
Shutesbury, Mr. Aſaph Lyon.
Cheſterfield, * Col. Benjamin Bonney.
Weſthampton, * Mr. Sylveſter Judd.
Cummington, Capt. William Ward.

COUNTY of PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth, Joſhua Thomas, Eſq. and Mr. Thomas Davis.
Scituate, * Capt. Enoch Collamore.
Marſhfield, * Capt. Joſeph Bryant.
Duxborough. Mr. Zedekiah Sanger.
Bridgwater, * Capt. Eliſha Mitchel.
Middleborough, * Joſhua White Eſq. * Noah Fearing, Eſq. * Mr. Perez Thomas, and * Mr. Ebenezer Wood.
Rocheſter, * Mr. Abraham Holmes, and * Capt. Nathaniel Hammond
Plympton, Capt. Francis Shurtliff.
Pembroke, * Mr. Samuel Gould.
Kingſton, Capt. Ebenezer Waſhburn.
Hanover, * Capt. Samuel Curtis
Abington, * Mr. Jacob Smith Jun.
Wareham, Capt. David Nye.

COUNTY of BARNSTABLE.

Barnſtable, Mr. Lot Nye.
Sandwich, * Thomas Bourn, Eſq. and * Dr. Thomas Smith.
Yarmouth, * Mr. Johnathan Howes.
Harwick, Hon. Solomon Freeman, Eſq.
Wellfleet, Capt. Jeremiah Bickford.

COUNTY of BRISTOL.

Taunton, * Col. Nathaniel Leonard.
Rehoboth, * Mr. Penuel Biſhop, * Mr. Frederic Drown, and * Mr. William Winſor.
Swanſey, Mr. Chriſtopher Maſon, and * Mr. James Luther, jun.
Dartmouth. * Mr. Giles Slocum, and * Mr. David Willcox.
Norton. Mr. Seth Smith, Jun.
Attleborough, * Mr. William Stanley.
Dighton, * Col. Silveſter Richmond.
Freetown, * Mr. Ambroſe Barnaby, and * Capt. Jail Hathway.
Raynham, Mr. Joſiah Dean.
Dalſton, * Col. Abiel Mitchell.
Berkley, * Mr. John Babbit.
New Bedford, * Col. Seth Pope.

DUKE's COUNTY.
No returns.
COUNTY of NANTUCKET.
No returns.
COUNTY of WORCESTER.
Worceſter, Capt. Samuel Brooks.
Lancaſter, * Mr. Michael Newhall.
Meadon * Edward Thompſon eſq.
Brookfield, Mr. Daniel Forbes, and * Mr. Nathaniel Jenckes.
Oxford. Capt. Jeremiah Learned.
Charlton, Capt. Samuel Robinſon, and * Mr. Caleb Curtis.
Sutton, * Amos Singletary eſq. and * Dr. James Freeland.
Leiceſter, * Col. Samuel Denny.
Spencer * Lieut. James Hathway.
Rutland, * Ruſus Putnam eſq.
Paxton Mr. Abraham Waſhburn.
Oakham, * Capt. Jonathan Bullard.
Barre, * Capt. John Black.
New-Braintree, * Mr. Benjamin Joſlyn.
Weſtborough, Capt. Stephen Maynard.
Northborough, * Capt. Iſaac Davis.
Shrewſbury, * Capt. Iſaac Harrington.
Lunenburgh. Capt. * John Fuller.
Fitchburgh, * Deacon Daniel Putnam.
Uxbridge, * Dr. Samuel Willard.
Harvard, * Joſiah Whitney, Eſq.
Dudley, * Mr Johnathan Day.
Bolton and Berlin, * Mr. Simon Hughton.
Upton, * Capt. Thomas Marſhall.
Sturbridge, * Mr. Joſhua Harding jun.
Deominſter, * Major David Wilder.
Hardwick, * Major Martin Kingſley.
Holden, * Mr. Joſiah Stratten.
Weſtern, Capt. Iſaac Gleaſon.
Douglas, * Hon. John Taylor, Eſq,
Grafton, * Col. Duke Drury.
Peterſham, Johnathan Grout, Eſq. and * Capt. Samuel Peckham.
Royalſton, * John Frye Eſq.
Weſt Chelmſford, * Mr. Joſiah Puffer.
Templeton, * Capt. Ezekiel Knowlton.
Princeton, Hon. Moſes Gill. Eſq.
Aſhburnham, * Mr. Jacob Willard.
Winchendon, * Hon. Abel Wilder, Eſq.
Northbridge, * Capt. Joſiah Wood.
Ward, * Capt. Samuel Eddy.
Athol, * Deacon Joſs Kendall.
Milford, * Mr. David Stearns.
Sterling, Capt Benjamin Richardſon.
Boyliſton, * Lieut. Jonas Temple.
COUNTY of YORK.
York, * Capt. Elias Preble.
Kittery, * Mr. Mark Adams.
Wells, * Capt. Joſeph Hubbard.
Arundel, * Thomas Perkins, Eſq.
Biddeford, Jeremiah Hill, Eſq.
Sandford, * Major Samuel Noyſon.
Fryburgh, Mr. Moſes Ames.
COUNTY of CUMBERLAND.
Gorham, Hon. Joſiah Thatcher, Eſq.
COUNTY of BERKSHIRE.
Sheffield, John Aſhley, jun. Eſq.
Great Barrington, * Major William King.
Stockbridge, * Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, Eſq.
Pittsfield, * Henry Van Shaack, Eſq. and * Capt. David Buſh.
Richmond, Mr. William Luſk.
Williamſtown, Hon. Thompſon J. Skinner, Eſq.
Becket, * Nathaniel Kingſley, Eſq.
Alford, * William Brunſon, Eſq.
Loudon, * Mr. Joſhua Lawton.
Patridgefield, * Mr Henry Badger.
COUNTY of LINCOLN.
Pownalborough, Mr. David Sylveſter.
Briſtol, William Jones, Eſq.
Hallowell, Dr. Daniel Cony.

Thoſe Gentlemen with this Mark (*) were not of the Houſe the laſt year.

Mr. *Samuel Cooper* is choſen Clerk of the Senate; and *George R. Minot*, Eſq Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The Rev. Mr. PETER THACHER, is rechoſen Chaplain to both branches of the Hon. Legiſlature.

On Thurſday laſt, the Committee of both Branches of the Legiſlature, appointed to examine and count the votes returned for Governour, for the Year enſuing, reported the whole number for Governour to be 24,588, of which His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſquire, had 18,459.

No choice of a gentleman to fill the office of Lieutenant Governour, for the enſuing year, having been made by the people, the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, agreeably to the Conſtitution proceeded, laſt Friday, to ballot for two Candidates for that office, to be ſent up to the Hon. Senate; when His Honour THOMAS CUSHING, Eſquire, (who had an unanimous vote) and the Honourable NATHANIEL GORHAM, Eſquire, were choſen, and ſent up accordingly: The Senate then proceeded to the election of a LIEUTENANT GOVERNOUR, and His Honour THOMAS CUSHING, Eq. was unanimouſly elected.

Friday afternoon, agreeably to notice previouſly given, at five o'clock precisely, the Governor and Lieut. Governor elect, having been formally notified of their reſpective elections, came into the repreſentatives' chamber, where the two branches of the general court were convened—when his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to addreſs the legiſlature as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the houſe of Repreſentatives,

A VERY reſpectable Committee, by you appointed, have notified me that the citizens of this Commonwealth have elected me Governor for the year enſuing.

To promote the happineſs of my native country, hath always been the great object of my purſuit, and to merit the approbation of my fellow citizens was ever my higheſt ambition——defective as I may have been in the purſuit of the firſt, I ſhould feel myſelf ungrateful to an high degree, did I not on the preſent occaſion, acknowledge the kind partiality of my countrymen in granting me ſo great a ſhare of the ſecond.

When, from a want of health, I retired from the place of Chief magiſtrate of this Commonwealth, I did not expect to be again called to the important truſt, but ſince my fellow citizens have, without any ſolliciations of mine, ſeen fit in the preſent day to call upon me for my exertions, I cannot abuſe that partiality which they have ſo often manifeſted towards me, by declining the office.

The ſuffrages of a free people, would in common times render an apology for my appearing in this place, quite unneceſſary, but in the preſent ſituation of public affairs it becomes neceſſary for me to declare, that I am ſo far from accepting the office from a dependence upon my own ability, to reſtore the government to its needed tranquility, that it is, gentlemen, on your wiſdom and prudence alone I rely, to thoſe meaſures which may lead us to public ſafety; from you the people will look for thoſe laws and ordinances, which will ſecure the bleſſings intended for them by the happy conſtitution of government they have eſtabliſhed. Of me they have a right to expect that I ſhall exert the powers veſted in me for their advantage, and it ſhall be my higheſt ambition not to diſappoint them. To preſerve, gentlemen, ſacredly and inviolate, our excellent conſtitution of government; to relieve as much as poſſible the burdens of the people, and to maintain a ſtrict adherence to private and public juſtice, ſhall be the great object of my adminiſtration, and in the purſuit of them, I doubt not of your aſſiſtance and ſupport, as well as thoſe of all good men.

Having declared, gentlemen, my acceptance of the office to which I am elected, I am now ready to comply with the qualifying requiſitions of the conſtitution. JOHN HANCOCK.

His honour the Lieut. Gov. then addreſſed the legiſlature, declaring his acceptance of the office, &c. After which the hon. Preſident of the Senate, in conformity to the conſtitution, adminiſtered to the Gov. and Lieut. Gov. the oaths therein required, which, with the declarations, being ſubſcribed by them, in preſence of the Legiſlature, the ſecretary, by direction of the hon. Preſident of the Senate, declared his excellency JOHN HANCOCK eſq. to be Governor, and his honor THOMAS CUSHING eſq. Lieutenant Governor, of this Commonwealth, for the year enſuing.

NEW-HAVEN, June 14.

The Legiſlature on Friday, ended their May Seſſion. We congratulate our fellow-citizens on that ſpirit of candour and unanimity, which has ſignalized the houſe of repreſentatives.—No ſpirit of party or faction has appeared.

A correſpondent is ſurprized that the meaſures of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland ſhould be ſo frequently and ſo ſeverely reprobated

in the public papers, since it is well known that a large majority of the *good* people of that state are in favour of, and are determined to persevere in supporting their measures. Through the whole progress of the American Revolution, we have been taught to believe in the *infallibility* of the people, and the maxim, *Vox populi Vox Dei*, ought to console the widows and orphans whose debts are paid in paper money depreciated to 8 for one.

Nothing yet transpires from the Federal Convention. Their proceedings are kept a profound secret.

As the day celebrating the anniversary of Independence is approaching, a consequent propriety that, added to the usual mode of celebrating it, a suitable person should be pitched upon in the different villages, counties or townships, to introduce the entertainment of the day with an oration upon some subject connected with the government of the United States.

§§§ The Printers earnestly request those indebted to them for the first Volume of this paper to make payment. The expence of publishing nearly 900 papers in a week is too great to be supported by young men whose only fortune is their industry, without a greater degree of punctuality in payment than we have experienced, and with extreme regret we anticipate the probability of being obliged to discontinue the publication.

NAVAL-OFFICE.

ENTERED. Schooner Randolph, De Forest, St. Croix.
Sloop Polly, Lines, Martinico.
Brig Sally, Griffing, St. Croix.
Brig Sally, Smith, do.
Sloop Seaflower, Perit, do.
—— Brandy, Humphrey, do.
—— Friendſhip, Bradley, New-York.
—— Conſtant Packet, Townſend, do.
—— Catherine, Clark, do.
—— Defiance, Smith, do.
CLEARED. Sloop Sally, Miles, Guadaloupe.
—— Nancy, Painter, Martinico.
—— Raven, Thompſon, Hiſpaniola.
—— Julius Cæſar, Spencer, Guadaloupe.
Schooner Peggy, Morſe, Fiſhing.
Sloop Marquis, Durham, do.
—— Delight, Hulſe, New-York.

TO BE SOLD BY
STURGES BURR,
At his Store, in CHAPEL-STREET, near the COLLEGE, on the LOWEST TERMS for ready Pay, a Variety of
Seaſonable GOODS;
AMONG WHICH ARE
CUPERFINE Broad-Cloths,
Do. Second Do.
Rattinetts—Shalloons—Durants,
Satin Lafting—— Prunella Lafting
Cotton Lorim—Jeans,
Jeannette—Fuſtians—Nankeens,
Marſeilles Quilting—Striped Muſlins,
Dimothy.
A Variety of Jacket Patterns,
Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs,
Silk—Thread—and Hemp Hoſe,
Mens Silk Gloves,
An Elegant Aſſortment of Buttons,
Silk and Twiſt,
Plain and Striped Caſimirs, Linnens,
Hats—Hard-Ware and Cutlery,
A Variety of Girl's & Children's
Morocco Shoes,
Black Leather Do.
Engliſh Bind Leather,
Rum—Sugar—Molaſſes—Indigo,
Souſhong Tea,
Bohea Do. by the 100—Dozen—or lb.
Nails—Snuff by the Elder or Cwt. &c. &c.
The TAYLOR's Trade is carried on by ſaid BURR;—where Clergymen's Gowns and CASSOCKS are made in the beſt Manner, and Gentlemen may have their Clothes made in the neweſt Faſhion.
A Quantity of
Excellent Geeſe Feathers
may be had at ſaid Store. 17—

Earthen Ware,
IMPORTED in the laſt Veſſels from *Liverpool*, by
JOHN NICOLL,
To be ſold, wholeſale, at his STORE, IN STATE-STREET:
HYSON TEA,
Of the firſt Quality.
New-Haven, June 11th, 1787 17—

THE Court of Probates for the diſtrict of Stamford, has limited Eighteen Months from the Date hereof for the Creditors to the Eſtate of JEREMIAH LOCKWOOD, late of Greenwich, in Fairfield County, deceaſed, to exhibit their Accounts for Payment. This public Notice is given to all concerned.

JONATHAN FINCH, } Adminiſtrators.
AMOS LOCKWOOD, }
Greenwich, May 21ſt, 1787. 17—3

William & Samuel Helms
Are in immediate Want of
A Number of Hogs & Sheep,
in proper Order for Shipping—— ALSO
A Quantity of Wheat Bran,
Indian Corn—Oats, and Buck Wheat,
For which good Pay in Hand will be made.
St. CROIX RUM will be given for a few Thouſands of ONE and a HALF INCH SQUARE EDGED
White Oak Plank, or Red Oak
HOGSHEAD STAVES.
W. & S. H.

The School in Waterbury
CONTINUES, as uſual, under the TUITION of Mr. JOHN KINGSBURY; wherein is taught, LATIN, GREEK, and ENGLISH GRAMMAR,—alſo READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and (if deſired) GEOGRAPHY.
IT is under the Care and Inſpection of a Number of Gentlemen in the Town——Board and Tuition may be had cheaper than in moſt other Places,——and Young Gentlemen and Ladies may be accommodated near the School.
June 11, 1787. 17—3

THE MEMBERS OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE SOCIETY OF THE
CINCINNATI
Are reminded, that their
ANNIVERSARY MEETING
Will be attended at HARTFORD, on the Fourth Day of JULY next.

AT this Meeting, Mr. BARLOW, at Requeſt of the Society, is to deliver an Oration ſuited to the Occaſion and Purpoſes of our benevolent and friendly Inſtitution.——The DIPLOMAS which have been prepared and ſigned, are alſo, at this Meeting, to be delivered to ſuch Members as ſhall attend to receive them.

J. TRUMBULL, Sec'y
10th June, 1787. 17—3

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Seleſt men of New-Haven will meet at Deacon BALL's on the 22d day of June inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to procure *cheap* and ſuitable accommodations for ſundry poor perſons, who receive their maintenance from ſaid town. All Perſons who are inclined to keep ſaid poor for ſeveral months enſuing, are requeſted to attend ſaid meeting, as they will then be diſpoſed of to thoſe who will accommodate them at the *loweſt price*.

STEPHEN BALL, } Seleſt
JEREMIAH ATWATER, } Men.
New-Haven, June 11th, 1787. 17—

To be Sold at Public Vendue to the higheſt bidder, for Caſh, on Thurſday the 21ſt inſt. at the Houſe of Joel Atwater Innkeeper, at 4 o'clock Afternoon,

A DWELLING Houſe and about two Thirds of an Acre of Land, ſituated in Grove-Street, late the Property of Moſes Pardy deceaſed.

New-Haven June 7,

Young BOYER

WILL cover, the preſent Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, in Wallingford, at the low Price of ONE DOLLAR the Leap, Two DOLLARS the Seaſon, and TWENTY SHILLINGS to inſure a Foal.

Young Boyer is a light cheſnut, with a Blaze in his Face,—Four Years old—about Fifteen Hands high. ——He is partly of the Narraganſet, and partly of the Engliſh Breed—is perhaps as elegant and well proportioned a Horſe as any in Connecticut, and his Colts are remarkably likely.

The Subſcriber has fixed the abovementioned low Prices in order to accommodate thoſe who cannot afford to give more.

Charles Hall

Wallingford, May 20th. 1787. 153—

THE Honorable Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Wallingford orders that all Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of Hannah Atwater late of Cheſhire deceaſed, exhibit their accounts to the ſubſcriber by the twenty ſixth day of November next, and all thoſe that do not comply with this advertiſement, will be legally debared.

NATHAN GAYLORD Jun. Adm'r.

Cheſhire, May 26, 1787. 15·

BACON & TOMLINSON

Have on Hand a GENERAL

Aſſortment of GOODS,

Which they will ſell for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, PUBLIC SECURITIES, STATE MONEY, &c. &c.

They call earneſtly on all thoſe indebted to make immediate Payment, and requeſt that no Delay may take Place where MONEY is due by Agreement.

TO BE SOLD BY S. RUSSEL & Co. State-Street.

SCOTCH SNUFF,

per Cwt. or Retail.

Beſt KITE FOOT TOBACCO.

Plug, Pigtail, and Papers as uſual. Alſo Windſor Tobacco of the Growth of 1785, retailed in the Leaf at 5d.

S A L T

Choice Rocky-Point Salt,

To be ſold, Wholeſale or Retail, by

William & S. Helmes.

TAKEN by Virtue of Warrants for State Taxes, the real Eſtate of the following Perſons, which will be ſold at Public Vendue, to pay the ſeveral Sums due from them to the Subſcriber, for each of their Taxes, with the Charges ariſing thereon, unleſs prevented by a previous Settlement.——The Taxes will be received as the Law directs—Viz——

The Lands of JOSIAH TREADWELL *will be ſold at the Sign-Poſt in Stratfield, on Tueſday, the 10th Day of July next, at Three o'clock P. M.—The Lands of* LEMUEL THOMPSON, & NATHAN JUDSON, jun. deceaſed, *will be ſold at the Sign-Poſt in Ripton, on Wedneſday, the 11th Day of July next, at Three o' clock P. M.—The Lands of* EDMUND MALLET, *will be ſold at the Sign-Poſt in North-Stratford, on Thurſday, the 12th Day of July next; and the Lands of* ABIJAH HURD *will be ſold at the Sign-Poſt in New-Stratford, on Friday the 13th Day of July next, at Three o'clock P. M. by* JOHN BENJAMIN, Collector.

Stratford, May 12, 1787.

Divine Muſic.

THE Subſcriber propoſes to publiſh, in September,

The Choriſter's Companion Improved.

To contain the moſt approved Tunes in the Choriſter's Companion; together with a valuable Collection from Britiſh and American Authors.

New Pieces of Muſic, well compoſed, and in the true Spirit of Pſalmody, will be acceptable——The Authors will pleaſe to give their names.——No new Tunes will be printed that are incorrect nor without Leave from the Compoſer.

SIMEON JOCELIN.

New-Haven (State of Connecticut) May 14, 1787.

STRAYED or Stolen out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, on the Night following the 1ſt of June inſt. a white Mare a little greyiſh, about 14 hands and a half high, about 8 or 9 years old a natural trotter.—Any perſon that will return ſaid Mare ſhall be generouſly rewarded, and have all neceſſary charges paid, by

AGUR SHELTON.

Stratford June 5 1787.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

EBENEZER BEARDSLEY, has opened in his houſe in Chapel-Street, at the ſign of the Unicorn and Mortar, directly oppoſite Meſſieurs Atwater and Lyon's ſtore, a freſh aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES imported in the laſt ſhips from Europe.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

VERDIGRISE,	MADDER,
LITHARGE,	COPPERAS,
SPANISH WHITE,	GLUE,
DROP LAKE,	OIL of TURPENTINE,
INDIAN RED,	ROSIN,
INDIAN INK,	INDIGO,
OIL of VITRIOL,	SNUFF in BLADDERS
ALLUM,	and BOTTLES,
PRUSSIAN BLUE,	RAISINS,
WHITE LEAD,	MACE,
IVORY BLACK,	CINNAMON,
VENETIAN RED,	CLOVES, &c. &c.
SAP GREEN,	

Which he will ſell for Caſh, Country Produce or Public Securities.

April 4, 1787. 71f

Elijah Auſtin, & Co·

HAVE juſt received from DUBLIN, a Quantity

——of——

IRISH LINNENS, Printed do. & Chintzes.

——They have alſo for SALE,——

A Variety of Piece Goods,

Gauzes,—Cutlery,—Hard-Ware, &c.

ALL which they will ſell exceedingly cheap for CASH.——Alſo

Hollow-Ware by the Ton,

St. Croix Rum, by the hhd. or bb.—A few Barrels of exceeding GOOD SUGAR, Seaſoned Pine Plank, Pine Shingles, &c.

New-Haven June 4th, 1787. [16]

JUST PUBLISHED.

Belknap's Hiſtory of NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Sold by ISAAC EBERS.

New-Haven: Printed and Publiſhed by *Meigs and Dana*, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum.

☞ Eſſays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inſerted on reaſonable Terms.